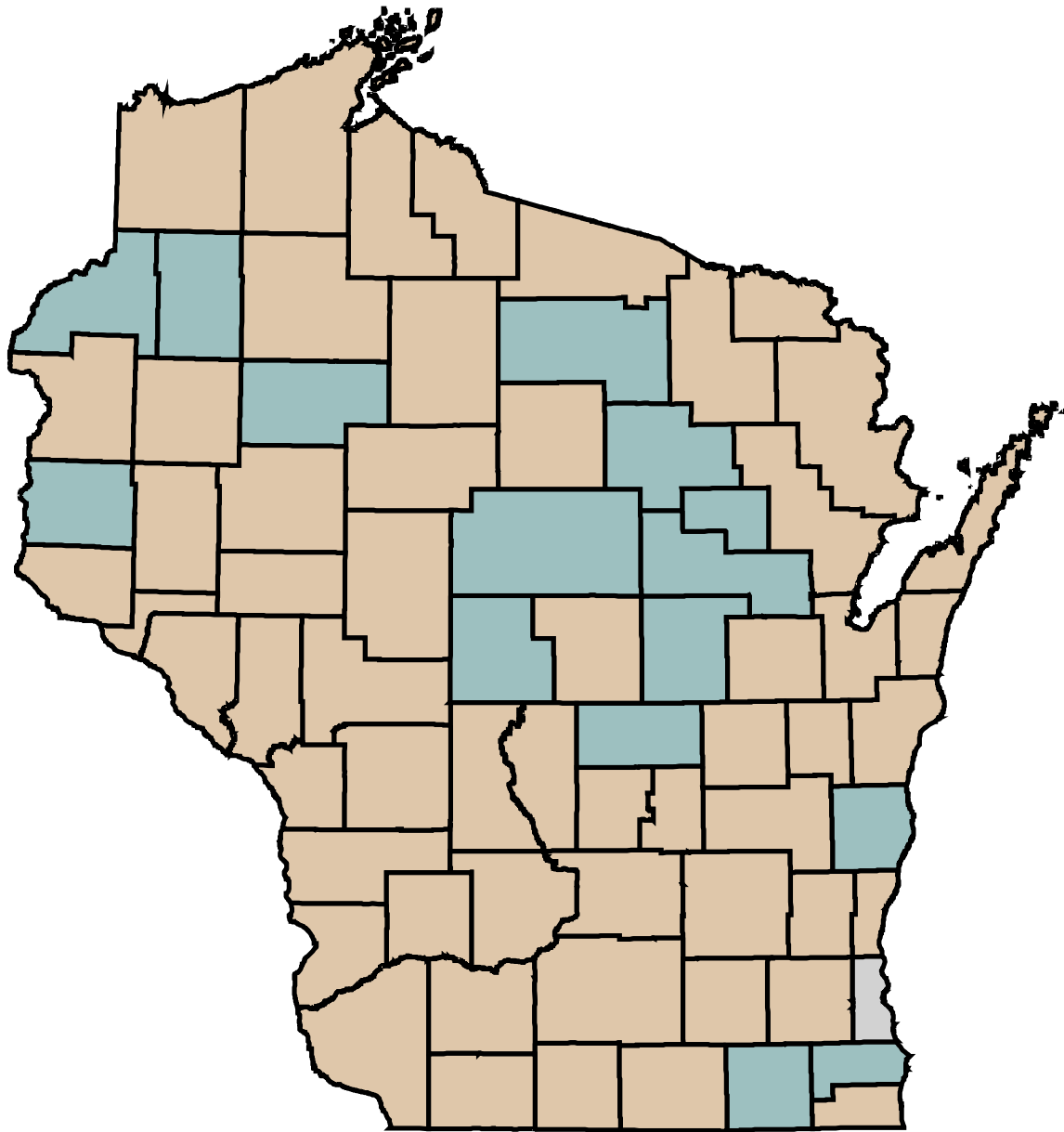


Pier Standards



County is not regulated under NR 115.



County does not have special provisions for piers beyond OHWM



County has provisions for piers beyond the OHWM, such as width, berth and/or length requirements.

A map of Wisconsin showing its county boundaries. The counties are colored based on their region: Northern (Green), Western (Blue), and Central/Southern (Tan). The map shows the state's irregular coastline and the distribution of these regions across the state.

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May 22, 2000
Bureau of Watershed Management

Pier and Dockominium Issue Summary

MANAGEMENT RATIONALE

Piers are exempt from the 75 foot shoreland structure setback found in Chapter NR 115, Wis. Admin. Code. However, piers are subject to s. 30.12, Wis. Statutes and Chapter NR 326, Wis. Admin. Code. Since s. 281.31, Wis. Statutes, authorizes municipalities, including counties, to regulate “lands under, abutting or lying close to navigable waters,” counties may choose to also regulate piers. Some counties have adopted ordinances which further regulate pier size, number and placement. The management of piers is very important since it has the potential to:

- reduce user conflict and maintain boating densities consistent with the carrying capacity of the water,
- minimize adverse human impacts in the sensitive near shore zone within the waterway,
- enhance the natural beauty of the shoreline, and
- limit the amount of potential habitat available for exotic species such as zebra mussels.

MINIMUM STATEWIDE STANDARDS

A pier is defined by state law as “a structure extending into navigable water from the shore with water on both sides, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berth for watercraft or for loading and unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft. This structure may include a boat shelter which is removed seasonally and may include a boat hoist or lift.” A wharf is a structure “extending along the shore (generally connected to the uplands throughout its length), built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berth for watercraft or for loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft. Such a structure may include a boat shelter which is removed seasonally and a boat hoist or lift” (Wis. Stats. § 30.01 (5), (8)). The term “pier” is used here to describe both piers and wharves.

RELATED RESEARCH

The related research under Shoreline Vegetation Protection in Chapter 10 applies since piers, dockominiums and use area associated with them limit the ability of shoreline buffers to perform their vital functions in protecting lakes and streams.

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

There are several variables a county can regulate to limit the impacts of piers – location, appearance, size, and type. Details are provided on these variables and other pier issues are provided in the *Pier Planner*.

A number of counties require piers to be located within the viewing corridor, limiting the impacts of pathways to piers on wildlife habitat and aesthetics. Some ordinances also require the use of natural or earth-tone building materials, so that piers are not visually intrusive.

Some counties set a maximum width and length for piers. For instance Walworth County limits pier width to 48 inches. The size and number of piers can also be tied into waterbody classification. Burnett County, for example, limits the number of piers to one for each minimum lot size.

DOCKOMINIUMS

A dockominium is a relatively new term used to describe the sale of mooring sites or berths as a unit separate from a dwelling on a lake lot. A decision on the legality of dockominiums is presently pending before the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Since dockominiums are a relatively new issue in Wisconsin, few counties currently have provisions to deal with them. Several counties have adopted measures which prohibit dockominiums. Shawano County has placed restrictions on the location of marinas.

CONSIDERATIONS

- Consider whether to require piers to be located in the viewing corridor to limit the impacts of associated pathways on wildlife habitat and aesthetics.
- Consider whether to require the use of natural or earth-tone building materials, so that piers are not visually intrusive.
- Consider whether to limit the number and/or size of piers.
- Determine whether solid piers will be allowed
- Decide whether dockominiums will be allowed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. No date. *Pier planner*. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Madison, WI. Publication number FH-017.

Abbreviations used in the following table are:

Accom. = Accomodate
Add. = Additional
Adj. = Adjacent
CUP = Conditional use permit
Max. = Maximum
Min. = Minimum
OHWM = Ordinary high-water mark
SC = St. Croix Riverway
s.f. = Square feet
VAC = Viewing Access Corridor
WL = White Lake

Pier and Dockominium Standards

<i>County</i>	<i>Piers</i>	<i>Dockominiums</i>
Adams	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Ashland	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Barron	Piers may be located in shoreland setback if capable of seasonal removal.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Bayfield	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Brown	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Buffalo	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Burnett	Only 1 pier for each minimum frontage in lake class (i.e. Class 1 lake = 1 pier allowed for each 150' of frontage).	Private lake access must meet min. Lake Class Standards & is a conditional use. Must consider effect on public water rights.
Calumet	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Chippewa	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Clark	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Columbia	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Crawford	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Dane	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Dodge	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Door	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Dockominiums are classified as marinas and allowed as a form of ownership.
Douglas	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Dunn	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Eau Claire	Removable piers and docks are exempt from setback requirements.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Florence	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Fond du Lac	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Forest	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Sale of mooring sites & berths as condominiums or anything separate from a dwelling on the same shoreland lot is prohibited.
Grant	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Green	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Green Lake	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Iowa	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Iron	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Jackson	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Jefferson	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.

<i>County</i>	<i>Piers</i>	<i>Dockominiums</i>
Juneau	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Kenosha	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Kewaunee	Max. 42" wide. Canopies, roofs & closed railings/walls prohibited. Landing for safety max. 25 s.f.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
La Crosse	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Lafayette	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Langlade	Locate in VAC unless site conditions do not permit	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Lincoln	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Manitowoc	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Marathon	Must allow free movement of water underneath. Residential docks max. 6' wide.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Marinette	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Marquette	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Menominee	Max. length 20', unless add. length needed to accom. watercraft access. Must be clearly visible all year.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Monroe	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Oconto	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Oneida	No decks or platforms. Canopies only for boat hoist/lift. Max. 6' wide (8' if handicapped - req. CUP).	Berthing privileges rented/leased only on a first come-first served basis for terms of no longer than 1 year.
Outagamie	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Ozaukee	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Pepin	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Pierce	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Polk	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Portage	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Price	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Racine	Piers as shore protection structures must meet criteria from Technical Subcommittee on Shoreland Development Standards.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Richland	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Rock	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Rusk	Max. 6' wide. Must be floating or placed on poles or posts. No solid piers. No roofs, canopies, decks, water slides, etc.	Wharves max. berths and moorings limited to 2 for first 50' of frontage & 1 for each additional 50' of shoreline owned.
St. Croix	In SC, piers allowed only during open water season. Earth tone colors. Parallel to shore when possible. No covered slips.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Sauk	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.

<i>County</i>	<i>Piers</i>	<i>Dockominiums</i>
Sawyer	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Shawano	In WL, pier confined to VAC.	Piers or wharves for commercial marinas or other businesses locate only adj. to shores zoned C-1.
Sheboygan	Max. 4' wide landward of OHWM. Open railings for safety. No roofs or canopies.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Taylor	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Trempealeau	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Vernon	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Vilas	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	The sale of mooring sites/berths as a condominium or non-condominium unit separate from dwelling on same lot is prohibited.
Walworth	Piers landward of OHWM must be necessary for access. Max. 48" wide. Open railings for safety. No canopies or roofs.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Washburn	Pier placement must be in waters adjacent to VAC unless location not feasible due to steep slopes, wet soils, etc.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Washington	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Waukesha	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Waupaca	Confined to VAC.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Waushara	Piers landward of OHWM max. 60" wide. No attached benches, seats, tables, etc. No roofs or canopies.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Winnebago	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.
Wood	Shall comply with NR 326, Wis. Admin. Code.	Not addressed in county's shoreland zoning ordinance.

Pier and Dockominium Ordinance Language

BURNETT COUNTY

4.4 (5) Piers and Boat Shelters

- (a) Piers may only be placed by the riparian owner in the riparian zone. No permits will be required for piers meeting the following criteria and state guidelines:
- (b) Piers may be placed to the line of navigation which generally means the three foot depth contour, an established pierhead line or depth required by boat to be berthed. A pier may not unreasonably obstruct navigable waters.
- (c) Piers shall be a maximum width of 6 feet, shall not enclose any portion of water and shall not have decks, platforms, or others construction not essential for berthing of boats. T's, L's, and other finger shaped docks are permitted subject to mooring slip guidelines.
- (d) The number of berths or moorings shall be limited to two for the first 50 feet of shoreline and one for each additional 50 feet.
- (e) Only one pier shall be permitted for each minimum lakeshore frontage as required by the Lake Classification, i.e. on a Class 1 lake, one pier is allowed for each 150 feet of frontage.
- (f) Piers shall meet all state guidelines.
“Pier” means any structure extending into navigable waters from the shore with watercraft on both sides, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berth for watercraft or for loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft and may include a temporary boat hoist and a boat shelter which is removed seasonally. [s.30.01, Stats.] Mooring (noun) means a mooring anchor and mooring buoy together with attached chains cables, ropes and pennants and related equipment and is considered to be a storage space for a single watercraft.
- (g) Permanent boat shelters are not allowed.

FOREST COUNTY

5.11.3 Dock-o-minium Prohibition

The sale of mooring sites and berths as a condominium or anything else separate from a dwelling unit on the same Shore Land lot is prohibited.

MARATHON COUNTY

17.35 (7) DOCKS, WHARVES AND PIERS. Docks, wharves and piers extending beyond the ordinary high-water mark or a lawfully established bulkhead line shall be so constructed as to allow the free movement of water underneath and in such a manner as will not cause the formation of land upon the bed of any navigable water. Docks, piers and wharves serving residential lots shall be no wider than six feet, measured perpendicular to the long axis.

MENOMINEE COUNTY

22.051 Exceptions To Water Setback Requirements.

A. Piers:

1. Definition: A pedestrian walkway structure attached to land and extending over water to allow dry access to watercraft.
2. Dimensions: The maximum width (parallel to shore) shall be six (6) feet. The maximum length (perpendicular to the shore) shall be twenty (20) feet.
3. Design:
 - a. Piers shall not be designed so as to prevent public access to an area of water.
 - b. Piers shall be constructed so as to be clearly visible during all seasons of the year.
 - c. Piers that “L” or “T” shall have a maximum width (short dimension) of six (6) feet and a maximum length (long dimension) of twenty (20) feet.

ONEIDA COUNTY

9.54. PIERS AND OTHER BERTH STRUCTURES.

- A. Purpose. Near shore lands and waters and land within statutorily established setback distances from the OHWM provide natural beauty and are biologically the most productive and the most important for recreational use. Excessive or inappropriate construction of berthing and recreation structures in Oneida County’s waterways may have a substantial cumulative adverse effect on public rights and interests in those waters. These requirements are intended to minimize the adverse effects of such construction and to reduce conflict between adjacent or nearby riparian owners by separating their respective uses of water. This ordinance does not regulate the placement or use of mooring buoys other than to count them in any determination of the

maximum number of berths allowed to a riparian land owner pursuant to sec. 9.54 D.

B. Compliance.

1. Berth structures constructed or replaced after the effective date of this ordinance which do not meet the requirements in sec. 9.54 D. are prohibited unless they have been issued a Conditional Use Permit in accordance with the requirements identified for marina facilities in sec. 9.54 K.
2. A berth structure which existed prior to the effective date of this ordinance may be maintained in its present location and configurations as a permissible pre-existing berth structure subject to the requirements of sec. 9.90 of this ordinance. The annual seasonal removal of a berth structure does not affect its status as a permissible pre-existing berth structure.
3. Subject to the conditions and restrictions of any existing State or County permit, a berth structure or marina which existed prior to the effective date of this ordinance may be maintained in its present location and configuration as a permissible berth structure or marina to the extent it is located and used in accordance with such permit and provided that within two years of the effective date of this ordinance a statement of record is filed with the County addressing all of the applicable provisions of sec. 9.54 J. and K.
4. Any increase in the number of berths, any change in the location of, or any increase in the dimensions of, or replacement of an existing berth structure shall be in accordance with this section. Boathouses are not subject to the dimensional restrictions of this section.

C. Berth Structures Limited.

1. Berth structures, except boathouses and boat shelters, may be placed by a riparian property owners without county permits if the construction complies with this section.
2. The use of the property must remain in conformity with the permissible uses enumerated within the zoning district.
3. Decks, platforms and other construction not essential for berthing of boats are prohibited, except that a canopy is permitted over a boat hoist or boat lift and a roof is permitted over a boat shelter or boat house.

4. A wharf shall only be permitted as an authorized berth structure upon the application for and issuance of a conditional use permit after the following conditions have been established by the applicant:
 - a. That the wharf will not unreasonably obstruct navigation or otherwise interfere with public rights in the navigable waters.
 - b. That the wharf does not interfere with the rights of other riparian owners.
 - c. That the construction or installation of a pier is not a practicable alternative.

D. Number of Berths.

1. For each lot, the total number of berths or moorings at a berth structure is limited to two for the first full 50 feet of shoreline and one berth for each additional full 50 feet. Other factors such as those referenced in Section E., below, may limit construction and placement to a lesser number. Contiguous lots in common ownership shall be considered a single lot for the purpose of this section.
2. The maximum number of berths that may be permitted for a marina shall be two times the number of berths that would otherwise be permitted under sec. 9.54 E., which may be limit construction and placement to a lesser number. Compliance with this section shall be subject to sec. 9.54 B. 3.
3. For the purpose of this section, riparian shoreline frontage shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of NR 326.07 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

E. Location of Berth Structures.

1. Berth structures and moored boats must be confined to the owner's riparian zone as described in Wisconsin's Administrative Code NR 326. Berth structures must be set back a minimum of 10 feet from side lot lines extended waterward and any additional distance required to confine approach and docking of the boat to the owner's riparian zone.
2. A berth structure may not unreasonably obstruct navigation or otherwise interfere with public rights in navigable waters. A pier may not encircle or isolate part of the waterway and may not interfere with the rights of other riparian owners.

3. Berth structures are their use may not damage public interest in waterways, including, but not limited to, ecologically significant areas, i.e. spawning areas, important vegetation, loon or other waterfowl nesting areas, natural shoreline beauty.
4. Berth structures shall be consolidated as close together as practicable at a single location for each lot.
5. Berth structures, where practicable, shall be located immediately waterward from the shoreline where any boathouse or boat shelter is located.
6. The number of piers allowed accrues proportionately to the amount of shoreland frontage owned: one pier is permitted for riparian owners owning less than 150 feet of shoreland frontage. One additional pier is permitted for each additional 100 feet, or portion thereof, of the riparian owner's contiguous shoreland frontage. Multiple piers shall be consolidated as close together as practicable for each lot.

F. Dimensional Requirements.

1. Length.
 - a. Unless limited by a pierhead line, as authorized by Wis. Statutes 30.13, pier length is limited to:
 - 1) distance to three (3) foot water depth.
 - 2) length of boat to be berthed.
 - 3) depth required by boat to be berthed.
 - b. A pier which otherwise meets the requirements of 9.54 F 1. a. above, but which is more than 50 feet in distance from the ordinary high water mark, requires a conditional use permit which may be issued only after the following conditions have been established by the applicant:
 - 1) that the pier will not unreasonably obstruct navigation or otherwise interfere with public rights in the navigable water.
 - 2) that the pier does not interfere with the rights of other riparian owners.
2. Width. The deck width of a pier, including "T" or "L" or similar finger extensions, may not exceed six (6) feet, except upon the application for

and issuance of a CUP for which the applicant demonstrates a need for a deck width up to eight (8) feet because of the handicap of a frequent user.

* * *

H. Accessory Construction. A pier may include only the following accessory construction:

1. Fuel or sewage handling equipment if applicable state and local safety and pollution prevention rules are compiled with and necessary State and/or County permits are obtained.
2. A single bench that is 6 feet or less in length.
3. An boarding ladder required for safety.
4. An open railing may be permitted upon the application and issuance of a CUP for which the applicant demonstrates a need because of the handicap of a frequent user.

I. Pier Construction Materials. Piers may be constructed of wood, treated wood, metal or other material, subject to the following:

1. They shall be free of any product residue or pollutants.
2. Metallic flotation devices shall be coated or painted to prevent corrosion.
3. They shall not include any container previously used to store hazardous substances as defined in Wis. Statute 144.01.
4. They shall not include material that may readily fragment or break-up such as unprotected polystyrene or polyurethane floats.
5. Flotation devices shall be securely attached to the frame and maintained in serviceable condition at all times.
6. Safety reflectors shall be required on three sides of the waterward end of piers. Safety reflectors are also required on both sides of piers at minimum increments of 25 feet. Reflectors shall be white, amber or blue and shall be no more than five (5) inches square in size.

RUSK COUNTY

5.5 PIERS, DOCKS OR WHARFS. The following requirements apply to piers, docks, wharfs and similar structures.

1. Maximum number of berths and moorings are limited to two for the first 50 feet of frontage and one for each additional 50 feet of shoreline that is owned by the property owner.
2. Unless limited by other requirements, a pier may extend waterward the greater of the following :
 - (a) Boat length
 - (b) The three (3) foot depth contour
 - (c) A deeper contour if required by the draft of craft using the pier
 - (d) The Wisconsin DNR-approved municipal pierhead line
3. Six-foot maximum width to allow safe loading of gear and passengers.
4. Finger piers (“T” or “L” shape) may be used to provide mooring slips or to stabilize pier.
5. Construction of piers, docks and wharfs are to adhere to the following standards:
 - (a) A pier or wharf must be floating or placed on poles or posts.
 - (b) Polystyrene floats must be coated or contained to resist gas, oil and abrasion. Metal drums must be free of any product residue and be corrosion resistant.
 - (c) Solid docks on fill and piers on rock-filled timber cribs, pile clusters or similar foundations are not allowable.
 - (d) A pier or wharf may not obstruct the free flow of water or include any feature which traps or accumulates aquatic plants or sediments.
 - (e) No enclosure of water surface is permitted by box-shaped docks, piers, wharfs or similar structures.
 - (f) Roofs, canopies, decks, water slides and other construction not essential for mooring water craft are prohibited.
6. Any limitation or restriction imposed or created by the application of Section 17.57 (4.1) of this code.

WOOD COUNTY

704.04 (2) F. Piers, wharves, boat shelters and boat hoists over or in navigable water shall comply with NR 326, Wis. Admin. Code.

Piers and Dockominium Resources

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Limiting Impact of Recreation on Water Quality: Shoreland Best Management Practices. (4 pp., March 1996). Fact sheet describes Best Management Practices (BMPs) that can be used on shoreland properties to protect and preserve surface water quality as well as preserve the natural characteristics of a property. Available from Minnesota Extension Service at 109 Washburn Hall, 2305 East 5th Street, Duluth, MN, 55812-7512 or phoning (218) 726-7512.

Managing Piers and Wharves. (2 pp., February 1999). Fact sheet explains current regulations on piers and wharves, and provides options for communities if regulating piers. Available from Wisconsin Association of Lakes, (800) 542-5253 or UWEX, Stevens Point at (715) 346-2116. Ask for fact sheet #11 of the Shoreland Management and Lake Classification Series.

Pier Planner. (4 pp., no date). Handout provides guidelines and illustrations of current pier and wharf regulations. Available from local DNR offices or by calling Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Lakes and Wetlands Section, (608) 266-2244, and ask for publication number FH-017 or available on-line at:
[<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/waterway/pack7.pdf>].

TECHNICAL REFERENCES

Chapter NR 326: Piers and Boat Shelters in Navigable Waterways. (3 pp., October 1995). Administrative rule used by the Department of Natural Resources to provide consistency in the construction of piers, boat shelters and similar structures on the beds of navigable waterways. Available on-line at:
[http://folio.legis.state.wi.us/cgi-bin/om_isapi.dll?clientID=70868&infobase=code.nfo&jump=ch.%20NR%20326].

A Model Ordinance to Regulate Piers, Wharves and Berths in Wisconsin: A Guide for Lake Management Organizations. (20 pp., 1996). Companion piece to *Pier Law and Regulations in Wisconsin*, designed to assist local units of government and lake management organizations devise appropriate local pier and related watercraft mooring regulations. Available from Wisconsin Association of Lakes at (800) 542-5253.

Pier Law and Regulations in Wisconsin: A Guide for Lake Management Organizations. (24 pp., 1995). Booklet discusses relevant pier laws and regulations. Available for \$3 from Wisconsin Association of Lakes at (800) 542-5253.